

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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NO. 46.

The Glasgow Times.

Single copies of this paper, put up in
wrappers, can always be had at the office at five
cents a copy.

Yearly advertisements are restricted to
their legitimate business. Other advertisements
will be charged at regular rates.

No charge for inserting deaths, but fifty
cents per square will be charged for obituary
notices to be paid in advance.

The charge for marriage notices is left to
the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the
paper.

Where editorial notice of advertisements
is requested, it will be given and charged for.

XIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—TRUSTEE POLK, of St. Louis, Mo.
Lt. Governor—Hancock Jackson, of Ran-
dolph co., or William Newland, Ralls co.,
—to be decided by the Legislature.
Secretary of State—Benj. F. Massey, Law-
rence co.

Attorney General—E. B. Ewing, Ray co.
Auditor—Wm. H. Buffington, Cole co.
Treasurer—Alfred W. Morrison, Howard
county.

Register of Lands—Geo. W. Houston, Howard
county.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Wm.
H. Clarke, Saline co.

Board of Public Works—Stephen P. Van-
noy, Lewis co.; Thomas J. Bishop, Dade
co.; Henry Overstolz, St. Louis co.

SENATORS.
1—St. Charles and Lincoln, W. A. Mc-
Farland, Democrat.
2—Peter Carr, Pike co., Democrat.
3—Wm. Carson, Marion, Whig.
4—Admir. Knox, Scotland, Schuyler, Put-
nam and Sullivan, John W. Minor, Dem-
ocrat.

5—Wm. F. Peery, Livingston, Democrat.
6—Robert Wilson, Andrew, Whig.
7—Robert M. Stewart, Buchanan, Dem-
ocrat.

8—A. Robinson, Platte, Democrat.
9—B. J. Brown, Ray, Democrat.
10—Frederick Rowland, Macon, Dem-
ocrat.

11—Howard and Boone, L. W. Robinson,
Democrat.
12—Benjamin Sharpe, Montgomery, Amer-
ican.

13—Joseph M. Irwin, Shelby, American.
14—John D. Stephenson, Franklin, Bent-
onite.

15—Conrad C. Zeigler, Ste. Genevieve,
Whig.

16—Solomon S. Kitchen, Stoddard, Whig.
17—Scott, Girardeau, Mississippi.
18—New Madrid, Dunklin and Pemisot, N.
W. Watkins, Whig.

19—Shannon, Madison, Reynolds, Ripley,
Dent, Oregon and Texas, J. N. Hudspeth,
Democrat.

20—Allen Homer, Pulaski, Benton.
21—Miles Vernon, Benton.

22—Cooper, Monticau and Saline, J. B.
Harris, American.

23—Lafayette and Johnson, Isaac N. Woods,
American.

24—William J. Mayo, St. Clair, Whig.
25—Charles Sims, Cass, Democrat.

26—James S. Raines, American.
27—John Gullett, Anti.
28—W. C. Price, Greene, Anti.

29—James L. Rogers, Anti; D. M. Frost,
Benton; Henry T. Blow, Robert Holmes,
Charles S. Rannels, Americans.

REPRESENTATIVE.
Audrey, Dr. Thos. J. Hardin, Am.
Adair, Wm. H. Parcells, Dem.

Andrew, Wm. Butts, Benton; M. R. Sin-
gleton, Dem.

Atchison, N. O. Hopkins, Dem.
Barry, A. S. Harbin, Dem.

Bates, J. C. Clymer, Dem.
Benton, A. G. Blakey, Whig.

Bollinger, Aaron Snider, Benton.
Boone, Wm. F. Switzer and J. B. Doug-
lass, Am.

Buchanan, John Bretz and A. Davis, Dem.
Caldwell, C. J. Hughes, Dem.

Callaway, J. F. Jones and W. R. Kidwell,
Am.

Candler, Samuel Eaken, Dem.
Cape Girardeau, W. Horrel, Dem., and J.
C. Walker, Benton.

Carroll, J. B. Hale, Dem.
Case, J. F. Callaway, Am.

Cedar, B. H. Cravens, Dem.
Charlton, Stark Mauley, Dem.

Clark, Francis Smith, Am.
Clay, J. Turham, Dem.

Clinton, T. E. Turney, Am.
Cole, M. C. Parsons, Dem.

Cooper, R. C. Harrison, Whig, and J. Mc-
Cutchen, Am.

Crawford and Dent, Lyle Singleton, Dem.
Dade, J. Lower, Dem.

Dallas, Wm. B. Edwards, Benton.
Davies, J. McFerran, Benton.

DeKalb, John Johnston, Dem.
Dunklin, T. C. Jones, Dem.

Franklin, Chas. Jones and E. W. Murphy,
Benton.

Gascoene, J. O. Sifton, Benton.
Gentry, William B. Alvin, Whig.

Greene, Wm. McFarland and G. W. Kel-
ley, Am.

Grundy, W. H. Nelson, Whig.
Harrison, S. Allen, Dem.

Henry, R. Allen, Am.
Hickory, J. S. Williams, Dem.

Holt, S. Watson, Benton.
Howard, S. E. Graves and Bird Deather-
age, Dem.

Jackson, J. Chiles and J. W. Reid, Dem.
Jasper and Barton, Wm. Warren, Benton.

Jefferson, F. J. Smith and A. G. Hale Am.
Johnson, F. S. Cornwell, Whig.

Knox, E. V. Wilson, Am.
Laurens, A. S. Cherry, Dem.

Lafayette, Wm. Morrison and J. J. Hol-
iday, Am.

Lawrence, Isaac R. Jones, Dem.

Lewis, E. R. Patterson, Dem.
Lincoln, J. Snethen and Richard Wom-
meck, Dem.

Linn, B. Neece, Dem.
Livingston, Geo. Munro, Dem.

Macdonald, Thomas Jones, Benton.
Macon, A. L. Gilstrap, Dem.

Madison, John Polk, Benton.
Marion, W. B. Johnson, Dem.

Marion, A. F. Jeter and R. W. Moss, Am.
Mercer, John R. Clark, Am.

Miller, R. E. Simpson, Dem.
Missouri, H. W. Ward, Dem.

Monroe, James English, Dem.
Monroe, S. A. Rawlings and W. M. Sharp,
American.

Montgomery, Thomas Holland, Am.
Morgan, P. R. Burris, Benton.

New Madrid and Pemisot; Luke Byrne,
Dem.

Newton, M. F. Crouch, Dem.
Nodaway, P. H. Tabbot, Benton.

Oregon, Thos. Simpson, Benton.
Osage, L. Zeverly, Benton.

Ozark, Robert Hicks, Dem.
Perry, Wm. McCombs, Benton.

Pettis, J. R. Bowen, Dem.
Pike, J. B. Henderson and Wm. G. Haw-
kins, Dem.

Platte, E. P. Duncan, Dem.; John Wilson
and C. A. Perry, Whigs.
Polk, G. M. Williams, Dem.

Pulaski, V. B. Hill, Dem.
Putnam; McGhee, Dem.

Ralls, C. F. Clayton, Am.
Randolph, May M. Burton, Dem.

Ray, John Cleveger, Dem.
Reynolds, T. D. Harrison, Am.

Ripley, J. F. Martin, Dem.
Scotland; Levi J. Wagner, Dem.

St. Charles, D. Heald, Am., and B. W.
Dumley, Dem.

St. Clair, William A. McClain, Dem.
St. Francis, Corbin Alexander, Dem.

St. Genevieve, Firmin A. Rozier, Dem.
St. Louis, Barton Abbe, B. Farrer, B. Grafz

Brown, T. H. Albright, Louis Winkel-
maier, S. H. Gardner, P. E. Burk, F. A.
Dink, H. A. Clover, Madison Miller, G.
W. Brewster, R. M. Hanna, and F. Hill,
Benton.

Saline, William H. Letcher, Am.
Schuyler, D. C. Roberts, Dem.

Scott, Wm. P. Darnes, Am.
Shannon, D. C. Reed, Dem.

Shelby, G. H. Edmonds, Am.
Stoddard, John Beasley, Dem.

Sullivan, R. D. Morrison, Dem.
Taney and Stone, Jesse Jennings, Benton.

Texas, J. C. Woods, Dem.
Vernon, J. N. B. Dodson, Dem.

Warren, R. D. Allen, Dem.
Washington, John Allen, Dem.

Wayne and Butler, D. L. Jennings, Dem.
Webster, Lemuel Jones, Benton.

Wright, Arthur Rippe, Dem.

Real and Personal Wealth of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his an-
nual report, gives the following statistics,
which he obtained from the various State
Auditors:

	1856.	Value Prop- erty.
Alabama,	885,192	\$ 279,233,687
Arkansas,	333,117	64,240,726
California,	335,000	165,000,000
Connecticut,	401,292	203,759,834
Delaware,	47,292	49,461,431
Florida,	110,725	500,000,000
Georgia,	935,000	333,257,474
Illinois,	1,149,686	301,358,464
Indiana,	335,014	110,000,000
Iowa,	1,086,516	411,000,198
Kentucky,	1,060,387	270,425,000
Louisiana,	653,862	131,128,136
Maine,	639,580	261,243,680
Maryland,	587,336,985	587,336,985
Massachusetts,	1,133,123	116,593,580
Michigan,	509,374	251,525,000
Mississippi,	671,649	223,948,731
Missouri,	324,701	103,504,326
N. Hampshire,	569,489	179,750,000
New Jersey,	3,470,059	1,364,154,625
New York,	921,852	239,603,372
N. Carolina,	2,215,750	860,877,354
Ohio,	2,542,960	1,031,731,304
Pennsylvania,	1,669,227	91,639,850
Rhode Island,	705,661	308,434,240
S. Carolina,	1,092,470	321,776,810
Tennessee,	500,000	240,000,000
Texas,	325,206	91,166,680
Vermont,	1,512,482	530,994,897
Virginia,	552,109	87,500,000
Wisconsin,	59,050	25,598,763
Dist. Columbia,	65,000	20,000,000
Minnesota,	88,500	7,250,000
New Mexico,	36,000	7,775,000
Oregon,	5,500	1,850,000
Washington,	39,000	4,250,000
Utah,	11,000	2,350,000
Kansas,	4,500	1,235,644
Nebraska,		

Total 26,904,312 \$9,817,611,072

Add for property not valued,
for under valuations, and
for the rise in the value of
property since 1850, the
sum of 1,500,000,000

Total wealth of the United
States, 1856, \$11,317,611,072

The population as given above is that
shown by the last census, and the value of
real property that shown by the last assess-
ment. These things being taken into con-
sideration, it will be obvious to all parties
acquainted with the manner in which prop-
erty is valued, in this State for instance, that
the sums given are merely nominal. The
only use which can be made of the above
figures is to show the relative position of
each State to the others, as regards wealth
or population.

The man who has a right to do as he
pleases, generally pleases to do wrong.

When we remember the character of his
great discoveries, and the fame he has so
justly acquired, and then think of him, with
a skeleton by disease contracted while

Dr. Kane, the Arctic Explorer.

We copy, with great pleasure, the fol-
lowing well-written biographical sketch of
Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer from the
National Intelligencer:

Elisha Kent Kane is unquestionably one
of the most remarkable men of the age.

Having recently placed before our readers
a synopsis of his later and more important
discoveries, we have thought that a few
particulars about the man himself, and a short
account of his earlier exploits, gathered
chiefly from those who know him personally,
might be acceptable to our readers.

What little we have to say, we utter in a
spirit of patriotic satisfaction, and yet we
cannot divest ourselves of the thought that
our Arctic hero has gone abroad for the res-
toration of his health, which has been pro-
nounced exceedingly precarious. Indeed,
it is thought by some, that he may never
again be permitted to see his native land.

Such a fate would be most deeply lamented,
and we must cherish the hope that he will
not only return, but live to spend many hap-
py and peaceful years in the land where his
name has become a much-loved house-
hold word.

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia on
the 28th of February, 1822, and graduated at
the University of Pennsylvania in 1843,
first in the collegiate and subsequently in the
medical department; and when he started
on his active career of adventure he was
esteemed a good classical scholar, and a
good chemist, mineralogist, astronomer, and
surgeon. His frame, even from boyhood,
was delicate, and, with a view of strength-
ening his constitution, he solicited an ap-
pointment in the Navy as Surgeon, and ob-
tained it, and was attached to the first A-
merican embassy to China. This position
gave him opportunity to explore the Phil-
ippine islands, which he effected mainly on
foot. He was the first man who descended
into the crater of Taal, lowered more than
a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from the
overhanging cliff, and clambering down
some seven hundred more through the scor-
ria, he made a topographical sketch of the
interior of this great volcano, collected a
bottle of sulphurous acid from the very
mouth of the crater; and although he was
drawn up almost senseless, he brought up
with him a sketch of this hideous cavern
and the specimens which it afforded.

Before returning home from this remote
expedition he had ascended the Himalayas
and triangulated Greece on foot; he had vis-
ited Ceylon, the Upper Nile, and all the
mythologic region of Egypt; traversing the
route and making the acquaintance of the
learned Lepsius, who was then prosecuting
his archaeological researches. He also trav-
ersed Greece on foot, and returned to the
United States through Europe. Soon after
his arrival he was again ordered on duty,
this time to the western coast of Africa.

He now attempted to visit the slave marts
of Whydah, but having taken the African
fever, he was sent home in a precarious
state of health. He recovered, however,
and we next find him a volunteer in the
Mexican war. His adventures in Mexico
proved him to be the possessor of lion-like
courage and of a most generous and noble
heart; but he fell a victim to one of the
fevers of the country, and was very near dy-
ing. When he recovered and returned, he
was employed in the Coast Survey Depart-
ment, from which he was transferred by the
Secretary of the Navy to the post of sur-
geon on the Grinnell Arctic expedition.

His history of that expedition gave him a
high position as an author.

Not yet satisfied, however, he scarcely
gave himself time to recover from the hard-
ships of that cruise before he set out on foot
the second Grinnell or Kane expedition,
the results of which have been pronounced
by the highest European authorities as a-
mong the wonders of the present century.

That Dr. Kane has accomplished much for
the honor of his country is acknowledged by
all men of all parties; and at the last session
of Congress the House of Representatives
passed a resolution for the purchase of five
thousand copies of his valuable work, the
Secretary of the Navy having investi-
gated the whole subject and suggested the
propriety of passing the resolution. That
resolution is now before the Senate, and we
are pleased to learn that, in spite of their
ideas of retrenchment, many Senators think
Dr. Kane's appeal a peculiar one, and that
it is quite probable a large majority of them
are in favor of the resolution. Contrary to
an opinion that we have seen expressed,
we are glad to be able to state that very
much the largest proportion of the profits of
the work will go into the hands of the ex-
plorer.

When we remember the character of his
great discoveries, and the fame he has so
justly acquired, and then think of him, with
a skeleton by disease contracted while

heroically serving his country—yesterday,
as it were, quitting his home to find health
in England, and to-day sailing for a more
genial climate in the same pursuit—we cannot
but believe that it would rejoice his
heart and do much towards restoring his
health to learn that the government of his
country had recognized his service in
some substantial manner, whereby the re-
mainder of his life might be spent in pleas-
antness and peace. Numerous learned so-
cieties, says a contemporary, and a whole
body of savans, with Humboldt at their
head, and all the commercial nations, with
the English admiralty in the van, have loud-
ly declared their generous appreciation of
Dr. Kane's labors, and by flattering testi-
monials have sought to do honor to the gal-
lant American explorer.

RICHES OF THE BIBLE.—Some writer
gives the following analysis of the "book of
books," the Bible:

It is a Book of Laws, to show the right
and wrong.

It is a Book of Wisdom, that makes the
foolish wise.

It is the Book of Truth, which detects all
human errors.

It is the Book of Life, which shows how
to avoid everlasting death.

It is the most authentic and entertaining
history ever published.

It contains the most remote antiquities, the
most remarkable events and wonderful oc-
currences.

It is a complete code of laws.

It is a perfect body of divinity.

It is an unequalled narrative.

It is a book of biography.

It is a book of travels.

It is a book of voyages.

It is the best covenant ever made; the
best deed ever written.

It is the young man's best companion.

It is the school boy's best instructor.

It is the learned man's masterpiece.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and
every man's directory.

It promises an eternal reward to the faith-
ful and believing.

But that which crowns all is the Author.

He is without partiality, and without hy-
pocrisy, "with whom there is no variableness,
neither shadow of turning."

Nicaragua.—The area of Nicaragua is
about 50,000 square miles. The State is
250 miles in length, by about 250 in breadth,
in the widest part, including both lakes; but
not any portion of the Mosquito Territory.

The level of Lake Nicaragua above the Pa-
cific Ocean is 128 feet, and that of Lake
Managua above the Pacific is 156 feet.—
The population of the country is estimated
at 260,000, and is thus divided:

Whites,	30,000
Negroes,	19,000
Indians,	94,000
Mixed,	135,000

The principal places are thus inhabited:

Leon,	30,000
Managua,	16,000
Managua,	13,000
Granada,	12,000
Onilengdo,	11,000
Valejo,	1,400
New Pualba,	3,300
Talea,	1,200
Chalaguala,	3,000
Piedras,	1,100
Acayapa,	1,100

In this connection we subjoin the popu-
lation of Central America, which is divided
into five States, as follows:

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Guatemala,	43,370	855,000
San Salvador,	9,700	396,000
Honduras,	39,500	357,600
Nicaragua,	50,000	259,600
Costa Rica,	13,000	126,000

It will thus be seen that the total square
miles of the five States is over 155,000, and
the total population over 2,000,000.

Randolph county has a population of
10,530—2465 of which is slaves. She
shows a flattering increase, which is bound
to continue in an increased ratio.

MAXIM VERIFIED.—Said maxim that it is
an old maxim that "give a man an inch,
and he'll take an ell," but the other day he saw
a foot given to one, and he took an ache!

SPIRITED.—That, sir, is the Spirit of
the Press," said Mrs. Bigelow, as she han-
dled a glass of cider for her neighbor Mr.
Brown.

A TRUTH.—"Self-preservation is the first
law of nature," but too many in the world act
as though it were the only one.

"The man who couldn't stand it any
longer," has taken a seat, and now feels
quite comfortable.

"A man never forgets an insult to his
pride or purse; a woman to her beauty or
love."

O. S. WOODCOCK'S

B A

PATENT.

THE undersigned has purchased the Right of
the State of Missouri, of O. S. Woodcock's
Improved Mode of Sawing Reciprocating Saws,
Patented Sept. 11, 1855, No. 15354.

The nature of the improvement consists in
attaching the lower end of the saw directly to
the upper end of the pitman—the top-pin of the
saw forming a joint, and the pitman working on a suit-
able fluttern below the top-pin. A represents the
saw sash in about the middle of the downward
stroke or cut of the saw. It will be perceived the
lower end of the saw is thrown a little forward
to the cut of the log. B represents the saw in the
act of ascending, about the centre of the upward
stroke. It will be seen that the lower end of the
saw stands slightly back from the cut. By that
means the saw does not have ample room for escape
during the upward movement of the saw, and the
saw is prevented from being choked or clogged,
and will run lighter, and will wear more free and
consequently cut more rapidly than saws hung in
the usual way. The above cuts are a transverse
section of a sash mill, giving full view of the pit-
man and hiding the lower end of the sash. The
pitman is furnished permanently to the lower end
of the stirrup coming down on the pitman and
bolted securely. The lower end of the sash is
connected by a journal pin to the upper edge of
the rail (in any of the usual ways of forming a
working joint). The top-pin will be a few inches
above the joints at the sashes. The lower stirrup
will be in the usual form. The lower stirrup
should have set screws to keep the saw in line.—
The bottom of the saw should vibrate about one
and a half inch so as to clear the cut without in-
juring the saw any. (The saw being plumb
when the crank is on the upper or lower centre.)
When the saw is in motion it makes an equalizing
curve at every revolution of the